Subject: Social Science **Class: 10th**

Max. Marks: 80 (Theory) **Internal Assessment = 20 Marks**

Time: 3 Hours

Scheme of Assessment

i. *The question paper has 36 questions.*
ii. *Questions from serial number 1 to 20 contain multiple choice questions, abbreviation, inference type, fill ups and matching type questions. Each carries one mark.*
iii. *Questions from 21 to 30 carry 3 marks each. Answer to these questions should be 40 to 60 words each.*
iv. *Questions from 31 to 34 carry 5 marks each. Answer to these questions should be 100 to 130 words each.*
v. *Question number 35 contains an extract taken from the Chapter 'The Print Culture' of JKBOSE text book followed by three questions 35(a) having 1 mark and 35(b) & 35(c) having 2 marks each.*
vi. *Question number 36 is a map question of 5 marks with two parts – 36(a) from Geography and 36(b) from Democratic Politics - II.*

Internal Assessment

Periodic Tests (Pen and Paper) = 5 Marks

Multiple Assessment =5 marks

Portfolio =5 marks

Subject Enrichment= 5 Marks

Guidelines for internal assessment evaluation are on the website.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SECTION – A **20 Marks**

1. Which incident contributed to the withdrawal of Non-Cooperation movement?

A. Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre
B. Chauri-Chaura Incident
C. Visit of Prince of Wales
D. Lathi Charge at Lahore

2. Study the picture and answer the question that follows



Which of the following aspects best signifies the image of 'Germania"

A. Revenge and Vengeance
B. Austerity and Asceticism
C. Heroism and Justice and willingness to make peace
D. Folk and Cultural Tradition

3. What is the full form of RTO (*Source: Road Safety*)?

4. Big Landed Estates Abolition Act was passed in

A. 1930
B. 1940
C. 1950
D. 1960

5. ___________ was the literary journal of Cultural Congress

6. ___________ was one of the progressive poets of Kashmiri who wrote 'Bomber Te Yemberzal'.

7. Match the following

Column A	Column B
Naya Kashmir Manifesto	Magna Carta of Peasant's Rights
Mukraris	Land grants in lieu of services
Jagirs	Economic Reforms in Kashmir
Big Landed Estates Abolition Act	Custodian grants

8. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?

a) Shifting Agriculture	b) ***Plantation Agriculture***
c) Horticulture	d) Intensive Agriculture

9. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?

a) ***Pulses***	b) Jawar
c) Millets	d) Sesame

10. Which of the following is not correct about manufacturing industries?

A. Manufacturing Industries help in modernizing agriculture.
B. Manufacturing Industries reduce the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income by providing jobs.
C. Helps in eradication of unemployment & poverty.
D. Helps in bringing down religious disparities.

11. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?

A. Aluminum Smelting
B. Cement
C. Paper
D. Steel

12. Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?

A. HAIL
B. SAIL
C. TATA Steel
D. MNCC

13. In the context of assessing democracy which among the following is odd one out. Democracies need to ensure

A. Free and fair elections
B. Dignity of the individual
C. Majority rule
D. Equal treatment before law

14. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that

A. Democracy and development go together

B. Inequalities exist in democracies
C. Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship
D. Dictatorship is better than democracy

15. The Jammu & Kashmir reorganization Act 2019 came into effect on ________________

16. The UT of Ladakh comes under the jurisdiction of

A. The High Court of Jammu a& Kashmir
B. The High Court of New Delhi
C. The High Court of Chandigarh
D. Has its own High Court

17. Tourism comes under

A. Primary Sector
B. Secondary Sector
C. Service Sector
D. None of these

18. Handicraft and ____________ industry have traditionally been the backbone of Kashmir economy.

19. Hari Parbat is situated in

A. Budgam
B. Srinagar
C. Anantnag
D. Baramullah

20. Full form of GDP is ______________ 1x20=20 Marks

SECTION – B SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS 30 Marks

21. Give two examples from history to show the impact of Science and Technology on food availability.

OR

Why did industrial production in India increased during the First World War?

22. Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw Non-Cooperation Movement? (Mention any three reasons)

23. What were the impacts of The Great Depression on the Indian economy?

OR

Why did some Industrialists in nineteenth century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?

24. Distinguish between Kharif and Rabi crops

25. Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?

26. Read the following Passage and answer the question answer the question at the end.

Union List comprises the subjects of national importance like defense, foreign affairs, atomic energy, banking, post and telegraph, are included in the Union List. The central government can pass laws on the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

State Subjects comprises those important subjects on which the state government can pass laws. Subjects like police, local government, trade and commerce within the state and agriculture are included in the State List.

The Concurrent List comprises the subjects like education, forests, marriages which are of common concern both to the center, and the state governments. Ordinarily, both the central and the state governments can frame laws on these subjects.

Classify the following subjects under the Union, State and Concurrent lists:

Defence, Police, Atomic Energy, Marriages, Agriculture

27. What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?

28. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well?

29. What is the role of service sector in the economic development of the erstwhile state of state?

30. Imagine your neighbour's house is on fire. What will you do to rescue the family and their belongings?

3x10=30 Marks

SECTION – C LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS 20 Marks

31. Write main features of Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

32. Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals? What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?

OR

The history of nationalism in Britain was unlike the rest of Europe. Explain how?

33. Explain the land use pattern in India? Why has the land under forest not increased much since 1960-61?

34. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these.

35. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow. 5 Marks

With the introduction of printing it became possible to produce more and cheaper books in lesser time. Very cheap small books were brought to markets in 19th century Madrsa towns and sold at cross, allowing poor people travelling to markets to buy them. Public libraries were set up from the early twentieth century, expanding the access to books. These libraries were located mostly in cities and towns, and at times in prosperous villages. For rich local patrons, setting up a library was a way of acquiring prestige.

From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essaya. Jyotiba Phule, the *Maratha* pioneer of "low caste" protest movements, wrote about the injustice of the caste system in his *Gulamgiri (1871)*. In the twentieth century, B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras, better known as periyar, wrote powerfully on caste and their writings were read by people all over India. Local protest movements and sects also created a lot of popular journals and tracts criticizing ancient and envisioning a new and just future.

Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked the education to write much about their experiences. But Kashibaba, a Kanpur millworker, wrote and published Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal in 1938 to show links between caste and class exploitation. The poems of another Kanpur millworker, who wrote under the name of Sudarshan Chakr between 1935 and 1955, were brought together and published in a collection called Sachi Kavitayan.

35(a). What was the theme of Gulamgiri? 1 mark

35(b). How access to books expanded in 19th century? 2 marks

35(c). Why Kashibaba did wrote and published Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal in 1938? 2 marks

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION **5 Marks**

36.

(a) On the outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following major sea ports

i. Kandla
ii. New Mangalore
iii. Vishakhapatnam
iv. Paradwip
v. Haldia

(b) On the outline map of the world shade and label any 2 federal countries.